

Logan Family

2023 PROFILE & REGISTRY

This family profile & registry was first drafted by Engr. Ramon P. Logan and has since been updated every reunion of the Logan Clan, which evolved from including the descendants of the known children of Rev. Fr. Miguel Logan: Mentalistico, Mecatalac, and Masirib - to the inclusion of the descendants of Patricia and Romulo in 2023.

This is the 2023 edition written and published by the Logan Reunion 2023 Organizing Committee from the descendants of Mentalistico S. Logan.

If you wish to update any information within this registry, send an email to revmiguelloganmemorial@gmail.com or contact the succeeding reunion organizers.

Online versions are archived at www.archive.org

- a) a redacted version for researchers and the public
- b) a password-protected full version for family members. The password and link can be seen in this page, and will also be sent through emails as listed in this registry.

Scan here to read the
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— 2023 —
LOGAN
Family Reunion

FOREWORD

The Logan Family Profile

THE ANCESTRAL LINEAGE OF THE LOGANS OF SOLANO, NUEVA VIZCAYA

First draft authored by Engr. Ramon P. Logan in 2003.

Summarized by the Logan Reunion 2018 Organizing Committee.

This **Logan Family Profile & Registry** is a compilation of information on the ancestral lineage of the Logan family, particularly the descendants of **Rev. Fr. Miguel Logan**. It is intended for the following:

- To help family members understand and appreciate the history and extent of the Logan ancestry
- To promote closer relationships among the family members.

In the first edition, the writer has focused on tracing the ancestral lineage beginning with the late **Don Jacinto Logan**, who was known then only by a few surviving old relatives at the time of his writing. Don Jacinto Logan was the 7th of 10 children of **Don Miguel Logan**, born before 1801. Don Miguel's wife was a woman from the Dinahum family.

Except for Jacinto, Josefa, and Joaquina, the children of Don Jacinto were believed to have migrated in Pampanga, Bulacan, Nueva Ecija, Cagayan, and Isabela in the middle of the 19th century. As generations come, interprovincial migration has become inevitable in search for greener pasture and better sources of livelihood.

This profile is a direct result of the hard work of the original author, who started to collect information in April 2003, focusing on the lineage of Don Jacinto Logan and Potenciana Lumicao.

Logans may use this profile to obtain information and particulars on their ancestral identity. Everyone is encouraged to:

- Update the information in the profile based on new information gathered
- Correct any information
- Initiate revisions based on further research or contact with other surviving Logan ancestors

Every Logan reunion, copies of the Logan Family Profile are distributed to relatives as part of their family history.

While the author did his best in collecting data and information, he and the authors after him does not claim that the register is perfect, and therefore, wish to express apology for any mistakes or inadequacy of information. Relatives may submit corrections to the reunion organizing committee for consolidation in the Master Register of the Logan Clan.

Following the trails of the Loggans of Lumabang

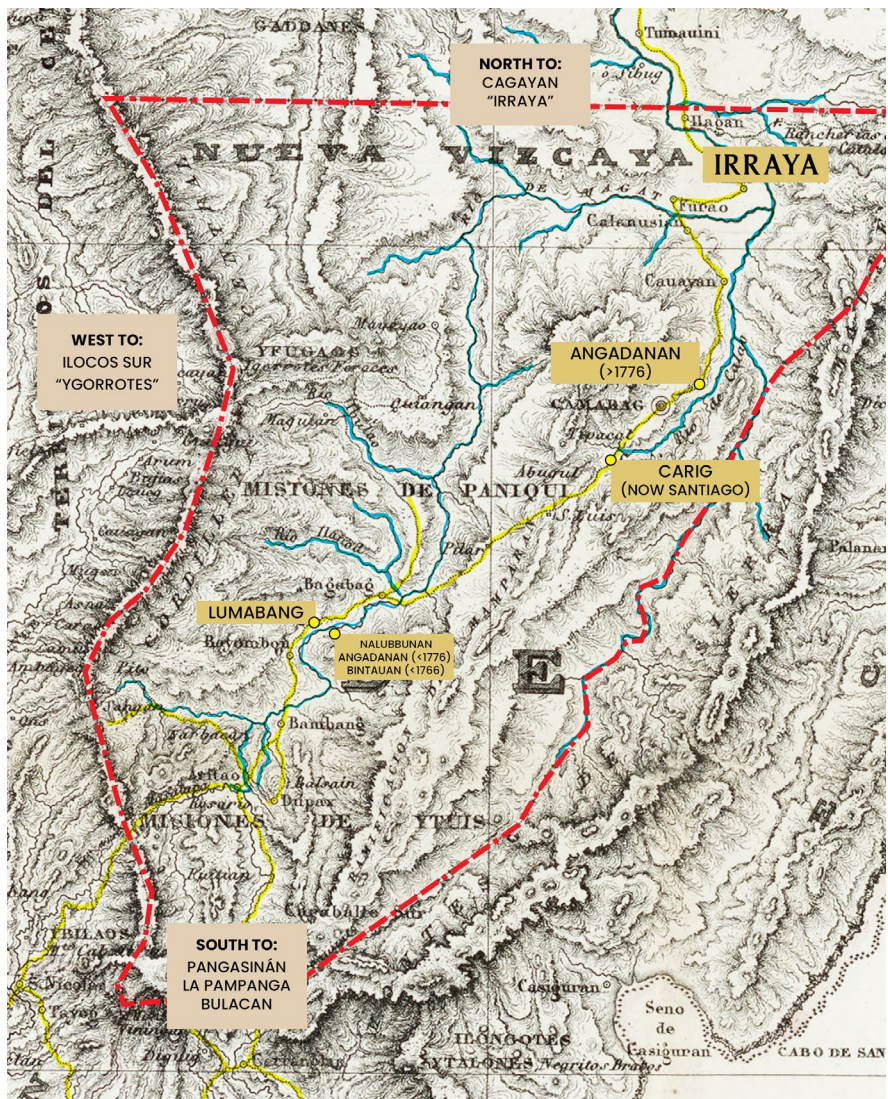
A THEORY ON THE ORIGIN OF “LOGGAN,” ONE OF THE HEADS OF FAMILIES OF THE BINTAUAN SETTLEMENT NEAR ANGADANAN CREEK

Bintauan was once a small settlement located between Bagabag and Bayombong near Angadanan Creek at the foothills of Mt. Palali. It was also nearby where the town of Angadanan (now in Isabela) was originally located, and where Nalubbunan of Quezon province is currently established. The remaining people of this area migrated and became the foundation of Lumabang, the town we now know as Solano. Aside from their semi-nomadic culture, the Spanish, Ifugao, and Ilongot factions all played a role in how the Gaddang people reached this area and built settlements. They were the *naturales* of Solano, and among the documented chiefs of these families were the following:

- Addam
- Agustin
- Cristobal
- Cocang
- Daquiang (or Daguiuang)
- Dango (or Danao)
- Dinahur (or Dinahum)
- **Loggan (or Logan)**
- Lomicao (or Lumicaao)
- Ludan
- Mallo

THE SPANISH STATE OF AFFAIRS

One of the largest drivers of Gaddang migrations during this period was the surge of Spanish colonizers from the north. Cagayan Valley is bordered by the heights of Sierra Madre, Caraballo, and Cordillera mountains. Hence, during the early Spanish period, it was more convenient to travel through the sea to get to the north of the Luzon Island. A corridor from north to central Luzon was necessary. The Spanish church missions in Nueva Vizcaya and Isabela (both were still part of *Provincia de Cagayan* at the time) became the key to facilitating land transit, communication, and stopovers between north and south.



Source: Francisco Coello & Pascual Madoz. *Atlas de España y sus Posesiones de Ultramar* (1852)

Migrations were encouraged by the Spanish, if not forced, to form a line of towns on the more-sustainable flatlands near the Cagayan River and its tributaries. Many settlements were converged by the Spanish to form larger towns. This forced convergence of native Gaddangs contrasted with their ancient social structure since their swidden agricultural practice (rotational farming) incentivizes them to disperse and find new fertile grounds to till.

THE SPANISH SYSTEM OF ABUSES IN THE NORTH

Abuses in the north by Spanish officials and soldiers were widespread. Trading and extraction of tributes from the natives were unfair and excessive. Forced labor was institutionalized with the *encomienda* system as a reward for conquering native lands. This led to a constant spark of uprisings throughout the north, including the 1621 Gaddang Revolts in Irraya around modern-day Isabela province. Natives were also forced to cultivate new crops produced at a rate far more than their lands could yield, such as the case during the age of the tobacco monopoly. In the late 1600s, missionaries recorded that many Gaddangs fled south of the Cagayan River extending to the *Paniqui* and *Ituy* missions, mainly to escape the Spanish authorities. Some Gaddangs, meanwhile, retreated to the mountains.

THE CHURCH MISSIONS IN ANCIENT SETTLEMENTS

The Dominicans from the north took over the church missions of Paniqui initiated by the Augustinians coming from Pangasinan. It included *Bayombong*, *Daruyag*, *Angadanan*, *Gapat*, *Bagabag*, and *Dagay*. Some of these *pueblos* were eventually moved to other locations, like *Angadanan*, which was moved next to the Ganano River in Isabela (1776) and then later to modern-day Alicia and Angadanan in Isabela province (1800s). A 1747 census recorded the population of Paniqui and Ituy at around 4,531, suggesting the presence of Isinai, Gaddang, and Yogads for centuries in these parts of the valley. It is worth noting that during this period of expedition, settlements and rancherias still do not have a well-defined geopolitical border, and town names are often moved along with their people if the Spanish authorities choose to migrate them to a different location.



Traditional gaddang attire. Source: SIL International



Gaddang man's clothing ensemble
(c. 1920)

THE MILITARY, THE CHURCH, AND OTHER TRIBES



An Ifugao headhunter, donning its full-dress with raincoat, "head basket," bolo, bultong, and waist-belt.

Source: Cornelis De Witt Willcox. *The head hunters of northern Luzon* (1912)

The Dominicans in general were generally opposed to the presence of the military because they often drove away the natives out of fear. But despite this, the headhunting and continuous attacks by the Ifugaos of Quiangan and Mayaoyaos necessitated the presence of the military in Paniqui and Ituy missions. The Ilongot tribe was also present in the area, occasionally attacking other tribes. In fact, based on Angadanan's folklore, the town was moved away from its historical place of origin due to tribal wars.

The road between Pangasinan and Cagayan was opened in 1739, and Spanish forts were set up in Aritao (1746) and Bagabag (1752) to escort the missionaries and defend the towns and travelers. Yet even with the presence of militias, the region in general was not operated under

an encomienda system. This made the Christianized lowlands of Paniqui and Ituy enticing for many Gaddangs who were fleeing from other tribes in exchange for their tributes and, of course, relinquishing some of their traditional beliefs and lifestyle considered "pagan" by the missionaries.

Indeed with the tribal wars between Ifugaos and Gaddangs, the Gaddang people escaped the Paniqui mountains and headed towards *Nalombunan* (Nalubbunan, Quezon) around the same area of the original Angadanan and old Bintaunan. The Gaddang settlers were driven away again by the Ilongot tribe, with some opting to go back to Carig (now Santiago, Isabela) via Ibung (now Villaverde, Nueva Vizcaya). Some of these events coincide with the events in the next section, but given the lack of data, the chronological order of these events could not be ascertained.

LUMABANG AND THE FIRST RECORDED LOGGAN

The old Bintauan and other *rancherías* (settlements) nearby existed before the Spanish arrived. The Spanish missionaries attributed Bintauan near Angadanan Creek as the original barrio of Lumabang. In 1742, some of this area's population migrated towards Bayombong. In 1761, Padre Mariano Urbano built the first church and house in the old Bintauan. When Tomas Abacan was the *Capitan del Pueblo* in 1766, Andres Lumicao recommended moving Bintauan to an area called *Lungab* (Gaddang for "cave") in present-day Solano. Hence, *Lungabang* was formed, merging the remaining residents of Bintauan, *Apiat*, and *Burney*. In 1767, Padre Alejandro Vidal established the first church in Lungabang, which was later simplified and re-spelled to **Lumabang** in 1754 for convenience.

It was said that during this time, some heads of the Gaddang *naturales* of the town were in power conflict with each other. During the leadership of Cocang, one of the mentioned heads of families, Cocang caused envy among other heads because of their helpful service and guidance to the Spanish. This sparked the infighting between the heads. The Spanish sent law enforcers against other heads of families to neutralize the conflict but ultimately failed. After these events, some families allied with each other and caused a bloody fight against other families until some of them eventually left.

At the turn of the 19th century, **Don Miguel Loggan** became the first Loggan to surface in any written records after being elected as Lumabang's Gobernadorcillo in 1801. At the time, Lumabang was still a small town and often relied on Bagabag and Bayombong for security and goods. He witnessed the continued progress of Lumabang throughout his lifetime.

In 1851, Governor General Antonio Urbiztondo declared Lumabang a barrio of Bayombong because of the town's lack of population. Gobernadorcillo Don Diego Lumicao, a relative of Doña Potenciana Lumicao (¹⁷Don Jacinto Logan's partner), brought the first Ilocanos to Lumabang in 1853 for labor and to increase the population of Lumabang. Many of these Ilocanos migrated due to the economic growth brought by the tobacco monopoly to the Cagayan Valley in the first half of the 19th century. The tobacco monopoly shaped the population of the valley starting in the 1850s with local governments enticing thousands of Ilocanos to migrate away from the crowded coast of Ilocos to find a better life in

Cagayan Valley. The monopoly nearly bankrupted in the 1860s and caused miserable conditions for the general population of Northern Luzon.

After Lumabang's measurable population growth, the town was separated from Bayombong in 1860. Three years later, Lumabang was renamed to **Solano** in honor of Gov. Gen. Ramon Solano y Llanderal who approved the town's independence from Bayombong.



The principal street of Solano taken before 1906.

Source: William Bowen Freer. *The Philippine experiences of an American teacher; a narrative of work and travel in the Philippine Islands.* (1906)



The view of Solano in 2020 overlooking the Canyon Park (right), Solano Park in front of St. Louis Beltran Church (left), and Tomas D. Dacayo Community Center (middle).

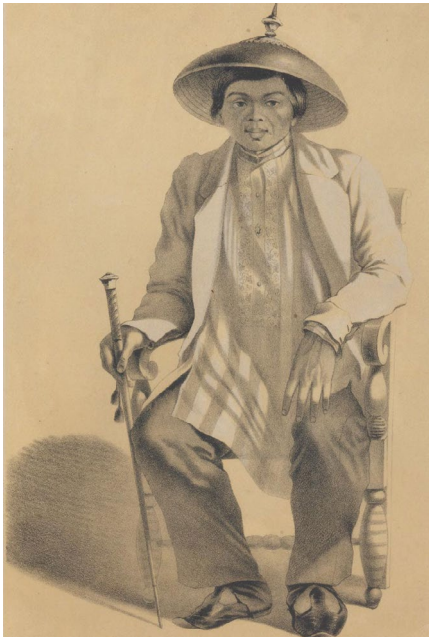
Source: Google Maps Street View

Don Miguel Loggan and the age of Loggan Principales

Little is known about **Don Miguel Loggan** but he is believed to have been born in the late 18th century. It is also believed that he is married or partnered with someone from the Dinahum family. In 1801, he was elected as *gobernadorcillo* by the *teniente del barrios*. He was repeatedly elected as *gobernadorcillo*, holding the office for six years collectively throughout his lifetime (1801, 1807, 1819, 1860, 1870-1871).

Gobernadorcillo was the equivalent of a modern-day town/city mayor, and a *teniente del barrio* is the equivalent of a *barangay* captain today. They received great consideration and respect from the Spanish officials and priests to incentivize their loyalty to the Spanish crown. In the villages of Filipino natives, being a *gobernadorcillo* represents the survival of their

earlier tribal organizations and were responsible for the tributes of their communities. They and their spouses also gain the title “Don” and “Doña,” becoming members of the *principalia* class.



An illustration of a typical *Gobernadorcillo* from the first half of the 1800s. The *principalia* class was said to have dressed impractically and extravagantly for the tropical environment.

Source: C. W. Andrews. *Ilustracion Filipina* (1859)

During this period, all *teniente del barrio* (a.k.a. *cabeza de barangay*) in a certain town would elect who among themselves would be the *gobernadorcillo*. This means that Loggan *gobernadorcillos* also became *cabezas* before they held the high position. *Cabezas* were tasked with collecting tributes from people within their *barrios*. The *teniente* and *gobernadorcillos*, their wives, and first-born sons also enjoyed exemption from the payment of tribute.

Being a part of the *principalia* class is a hereditary position. Its hereditary nature owes its origin to the pre-colonial class structures of the local tribes. Tribal leaders are the first to be recognized and legitimized by the Spanish invaders because subjecting them under their rule makes it easier to earn the goodwill of the natives, simplifying the process of transforming and converting native domains to become self-ruled tributary *barangays* under the Spanish. This also helped perpetuated an oligarchic system during the Spanish era which still persists today in some form.

The ability to speak, write, and read the Castilian language became a pre-requisite for *gobernadorcillos* starting in 1863. During his period, education was the function of the Church, usually performed in convents, and used to convert the natives. Miguel and/or the immediate generation before him were possibly among the first to receive education upon the arrival of the Spanish, and among the first to be converted to Catholicism.



"A nipa hut, a *gobernadorcillo*, an *alguacil* (police officer/sheriff) and a prisoner."

Source: Jose Honorato Lozano, *Albun de J. A. (Justo Arana)* (1857)

Natives back then only started having first names upon conversion to Catholicism, making it hard to trace records before the 1800s. Only in the late 1700s did the natives around the Paniqui missions start adopting last names. It is currently unknown, yet possible, that his immediate predecessor was the "Loggan," the singular head of the family who became

one of the pioneer settlers of Solano. In an 1849 decree during Governor-General Narciso Claveria's administration, the Spanish government sought to standardize the names and enforced the use of surnames across the country. Along with the decree is a compiled list of recommended surnames. In this list, it was spelled as "Loggan." In Lumabang, the use of "Logan" with a single "g" started to appear around the 1820s with the birth of some of Don Miguel's children, presumably to simplify the spelling.

Don Miguel Loggan had 10 children with someone of a Dinahum descent. Some of them and their children were also elected gobernadorcillo or served as *teniente del barrios*:

- | | | |
|-------------|-------------------|-------------|
| 1. Ines | 5. Buenvenido | 9. Josefa |
| 2. Flora | 6. Patricia | 10. Domingo |
| 3. Leonarda | 7. Jacinto | |
| 4. Vicente | 8. Joaquina | |

Many of his children and grandchildren married or partnered with members of other influential families of the time like the families of Lumicao, Panganiban, Danguilan, Dumelod, and Maddela. A few of Don Miguel's grandchildren also formed relationships with their blood relatives, presumably to guarantee their descendant's class status and ensure the preservation of rights and ownership of their properties, especially on land which were inherited upon marriage. From what is known, these relationships only have three or four degrees of consanguinity (cousins and nephews/nieces) in between. This was common in small towns with a small population.

The arrival of the Spanish and missionaries also caused traditional social relationships to transform. Some of Don Miguel's descendants had relationships with people outside their legal spouse, sometimes bearing children. Absolute divorce was also accepted among pre-colonial Gaddangs. Before their conversion to Christianity, some Gaddangs also practice *Solyad* wherein two pairs of consenting married partners exchange spouses and is negotiated by the parents of the two men. While it was prevalent at the time even decades after the arrival of the Spanish, there is no documented evidence that it did happen among the first Loggans with partners outside marriage. During the temporary exchange, the pairs assume a new set of kins as if they have married one another. A child born out of a *solyad* will ideally be a complete kin of his biological mother and the recognized legal husband of the biological mother, while the biological father assumes little responsibility for him. Although the kinship network formed during *solyad* is temporary, these social relationships tend to last.

The Children of Don Miguel Loggan & a Dinahum

The following are some of the information gathered about Don Miguel's children, the second generation of the known Logans. They were born approximately from the 1820s to 1860s.

The order is not guaranteed to be from first-born to youngest of the family. During their period, church records are the most reliable source of data. However, church buildings and records of Solano and Bayombong have been burnt several times before and during World War II. Some records, meanwhile, were not well-kept and have deteriorated, making many of them fragile and unreadable.

Sometime around the 1820s, the shift from "Loggan" to "Logan" started. Given the lack of empirical records on some of Miguel's children, we have opted to use "Loggan" for their generation (2nd), and "Logan" for the succeeding generations (3rd and 4th). They may not reflect the surname's spelling on their legally registered names.

For Don Jacinto Loggan, a separate chapter is provided for his narrative.

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INES LOGGAN-BANIQUED

PARTNERED WITH JUAN BANIQUED.

MOTHER OF DON JUSTO L. BANIQUED. Partner: Doña Vicenta Ferrer.

Justo was the mayor of Solano from 1912 to 1913. 3 children:

ARTURO. Partner: Salvadora Castillo

SALUD. Partner: Jose Aristol

JUAN II. Partner: Teresa Logan Panganiban, grandchild of ¹²Flora.

MOTHER OF PEDRO L. BANIQUED. Partner: Loreto Tottoc. 3 children:

ANTONIO. Partner: Mateo Tottoc

INOCENCIO.

INES.

MOTHER OF VALERIA L. BANIQUED.

Doña FLORA LOGGAN-PANGANIBAN

PARTNERED WITH DON FRANCISCO MANGADAP PANGANIBAN. Francisco served as *teniente del barrio* in 1853, then as *gobernadorcillo* in 1864-1865, 1872-1873, and 1878-1879.

MOTHER OF DON SEBASTIAN L. PANGANIBAN. Partner: Doña Manuela Maddela. Sebastian served as Justice of the Peace in 1890, as *Gobernadorcillo* in 1894-1895, and as *Capitan Municipal* in 1896-1897. Around 1900, he bought a 16-year-old woman named *Indungdung* from Ifugao for ₱100. They had 5 children:

JOSE. Partner: Celedonia Mapala. Jose had a relationship with Filomena Lumicao, grandchild of ¹⁷Jacinto, with whom they had 2 children.

JACINTO.

FRANCISCO.

BRIGIDA.

CONSUELO.

MOTHER OF VICENTE L. PANGANIBAN. Partner: Rosario Logan, daughter of Vicente. 4 children:

JOAQUINA. Partner: Domingo Maddela. Domingo was a Provincial Governor from 1920-1925, and a Representative of the 9th Philippine Legislature during the American period from 1931-1934

ARMANDO. Partner: Azucena Logan, grandchild of ¹⁷Jacinto.

EVARISTO. Born o Nov 25, 1867 in Solano and died around 1929. Partner: Lucia (or Elisea) Alcober. Evaristo is the delegate of Nueva Vizcaya in the Malolos Congress and also represented the province in the House of Representatives from 1919-1924.

TERESA. Born in 1868 and died on Apr 22, 1959, buried in Solano. Partner: Juan Baniqued II, grandchild of ¹¹Ines.

LEONARDA LOGGAN-LUMICAO

PARTNERED WITH A LUMICAO.

MOTHER OF LEONARDA L. LUMICAO. Partner: a Tottoc. 1 child:

ANTONIO. Born Oct 19 1902, died Feb 18 1990 in Solano. Partner:
Esperanza Ludan-Tottoc.

MOTHER OF HILARIO L. LUMICAO. Partner: “Bruna,” unknown surname.
2 children:

FERMINA.

ZACARIAS.

MOTHER OF PABLO L. LUMICAO.

MOTHER OF ISABEL L. LUMICAO.

Don VICENTE LOGGAN

Vicente served as *teniente del barrio* of Lumabang then served as *gobernadorcillo* from 1825,1835, 1874-1875, and 1880-1881.

UNKNOWN PARTNER.

FATHER OF ROSARIO LOGAN. Partner: Vicente Panganiban, son of ¹²Flora.
4 children: (*refer to ¹²Flora Loggan-Panganiban*)

FATHER OF FRANCISCO LOGAN.

FATHER OF CARMEN LOGAN. Partner: Ignacio Guzman

(Don) BUENVENIDO LOGGAN

Buenvenido might be the same person as “Venido” Loggan, listed as *gobernadorcillo* of Lumabang in 1857 and 1863.

PATRICIA LOGGAN

Little to no information is known about Patricia.

DON JACINTO LOGGAN

Born sometime in 1843 or 1853. Died on January 19, 1916.

(*See next chapter*)

JOAQUINA LOGGAN-GADDUANG

Born around 1850.

PARTNERED WITH FELIPE ALINDADA GADDUANG.

MOTHER OF ROSA L. GADDUANG. Partner: Sotero Ambatali. 2 children.

Partner: Antonio Danguilan. 1 child. A. Danguilan was a gobernadorcillo in 1816 and 1823.

REMEGIO, child of Rosa and S. Ambatali. Partner: unknown. Remegio had a relationship with Urbina S. Tottoc with whom they had no child.

JACINTO, child of Rosa and S. Ambatali. Partner: Pascuala Ocampo Sevilla.

FRANCISCA, child of Rosa and A. Danguilan.

MOTHER OF RAFAEL L. GADDUANG. Partner: Teresa Bulan-Guimban.

2 children:

MELCHORA. Partner: Francisco Balassu-Alayu.

VICTORIA JOAQUINA. Partner: Jose Aquitania.

JOSEFA LOGGAN-DANGUILAN

Born around 1820.

PARTNERED WITH VICENTE ABACAN DANGUILAN. Born around 1828, died around 1865. Vicente was a gobernadorcillo of Solano from 1876-1877.

MOTHER OF FERMINA L. DANGUILAN. Partner: Miguel Balunsat. 10 children.

ANTONIO JUSTO. Born Aug 17, 1888 in Solano and died Feb 7 1971 in Pasay City. Partner: Maria Gadduang Padilla, born Feb 23 1896 in Solano and died Jan 30 1972 in Pasay City.

ROSA DEMETRIA.

ANGEL GERONIMO MAURICIO.

The remaining 7 children are unknown.

MOTHER OF JUSTO L. DANGUILAN. Partner: Juanita Dandal Ludan.

4 children:

DR. VICENTE. Partner: Belen Perez Javier

MARIA.

FERMINA. Partner: Vidal Bernandez Borromeo, born around 1894 in Abra.

JOSEFA.

Don DOMINGO LOGGAN

Born around 1845 and died June 2, 1923. Domingo temporarily served as Justice of Peace of Solano from 1892 to 1893. He was later replaced by Fernando Aggabao.

PARTNERED WITH PAULINA TOTTOC.

FATHER OF LUIS T. LOGAN. Partner: Agustina Guiquing Binaley. 2 children:

ESTRELLA. Died around 1918.

REMEGIO. Born in Dec 25, 1910 in Solano and died in Feb 2, 1981 in San Francisco, USA.

FATHER OF ROSA T. LOGAN. Born around 1874 in Solano and died around 1912 in the Province of Isabela. **Partner: Luis Bulan Guimban.** 2 children. L. Guimban was also a partner of Jacoba Mamuric-Pataueg (1 child), and of Anatalia Lauagan (no child). Here are Rosa's children with Luis:

CRISTETA. Born Jun 7, 1901 and died Jan 7, 1924.

ANTONINO. Born around 1904 and died around 1905.

CLOTILDE. Born Jan 5, 1906 and died Feb 15, 1996 in Seattle, USA. Partner: Exequiel Castro Correos. In 1979 while in Seattle, USA, she shared with Mr. Harold L. Liban the names of the siblings of her grandfather, ^{IX}Domingo.

FATHER OF JOSE T. LOGAN. He was a priest of the Roman Catholic Church.

Don Jacinto Dinahum Logan

son of Don Miguel Loggan and a Dinahum

Don Jacinto Logan was born sometime in 1853 in Lumabang (now Solano), Nueva Vizcaya, and died in the same town on Jan 19, 1916. He was the 7th of the ten children of Don Miguel Loggan with someone from the Dinahum lineage.

He was elected as gobernadorcillo from 1882-1883, during which he sought the reconstruction of Solano after a series of devastating earthquakes that jolted Nueva Vizcaya for three months.

Don Jacinto Logan was a prominent businessman-rancher who owned vast tracts of lands which was believed to be hundreds of hectares in Solano and neighboring towns and barrios. Some of these include the land where the former Solano town hall and its plaza were built, the land where the Iglesia Filipina Independiente church was built, and tracts of grazelands for his cattle in Bagabag and Diadi, Nueva Vizcaya.

Records during the American occupation stated that in 1898, Don Jacinto bought an 18-year-old female slave named Cuyappi from Bambang for ₱100 who continued to be a slave until her death.

Don Jacinto Logan partnered with **Doña Potenciana Lumicao**, of whom we still do not know her immediate lineage other than being a Lumicao. The two had six children:

- | | |
|---------------------|-------------|
| 1. Ciriaca | 4. Joaquina |
| 2. Narcisa | 5. Ambrocio |
| 3. Maria Concepcion | 6. Miguel |

Jacinto also had another relationship with **Catalina Gonzales**, but they did not have any children. Catalina died before him.

He died on January 19, 1916. Jacinto and Potenciana's grave were still located in a piece of land dedicated to Rev. Fr. Miguel Logan within Solano Public Cemetery. Inside their grave is also Rosa Logan's remains, of whom is still unknown which "Rosa" it is.

¹⁷ Don Jacinto Dinahum Logan

Birth	circa 1843 in Lumabang (now Solano), Nueva Vizcaya
Death	January 19, 1916. Burried in Solano, Nueva Vizcaya
Last known address	Solano, Nueva Vizcaya
Profession	Politician, Businessman
Spouse/Partners and Children	Doña Potenciana Lumicao (6 children) Catalina Gonzales (no child)



The old Solano Town Hall, built near today's Rizal Park in Solano, taken in 1962.

Source: Unknown source via "LGU Solano Photo Contest" on Facebook

The Children of D. Jacinto Logan & D. Potenciana Lumicao

The following is some of the information gathered about Don Jacinto Logan's children with Doña Potenciana Lumicao, the third generation of the known Logans. They were born approximately between 1860-1890.

The order is not guaranteed to be from first-born to youngest of the family due to lack of reliable data, but they are believed to be in this order.

A separate chapter is provided for Rev. Fr. Miguel Logan's narrative.

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Doña CIRIACA LOGAN-PIGGANGAY

Born around 1873 and died on November 28, 1959.

PARTNERED WITH DON PEDRO L. PIGGANGAY, SON OF ¹⁷²NARCISA. P. Piggangay was a presidente municipal in 1899, a title also equivalent to municipal mayor during his time. In 1906 P. Piggangay purchased an Ifugao boy named Clemente from Anao, Ifugao, for ₱180. The boy died in 1908 while still with them.

MOTHER OF ANSELMO L. PIGGANGAY. Born on Apr. 21, 1895. **Partner:** Ana Panganiban Atip. 6 children:

UNKNOWN. Partner: ...Calapini

VICTORIA YOUNG. Partner: ...Young. Partner: ...Solis

CONCORDIA. Partner: ...Bacena

ESPERANZA. Partner: ...Rollan

CONCEPCION. Partner: ...Nantes

UNKNOWN. Partner: ...Piggangay

MOTHER OF PATRICIA L. PIGGANGAY. Born in Sept. 18, 1900. **Partner:** Rev. Adriano Vilorio Cabotaje. Married in Narvacan, Ilocos Sur. 3 children:

AMANTE. Partner: ...Manuel

UNKNOWN. Partner: ...Ferrer

PHOEBE. Separated: ...Andes

MOTHER OF FELICIDAD L. PIGGANGAY. Born in Feb. 20, 1904 in Solano.

MOTHER OF JACINTA ROSE L. PIGGANGAY. Born on May 12, 1907. **Partner:** Pablo Calixto.

MOTHER OF BIENVENIDO L. PIGGANGAY. Died around 1918.

NARCISA LOGAN-PIGGANGAY

In other research, she is believed to be one of the daughters of Don Jacinto Logan. Meanwhile, others believe she is Jacinto's granddaughter and daughter of Maria Concepcion Logan. She was enrolled in the Philippine Normal University-Manila in 1904.

PARTNER OF ANICETO LUMATUN PIGGANGAY.

MOTHER OF DON PEDRO L. PIGGANGAY, PARTNER OF ¹⁷¹CIRIACA.

5 children (see ¹⁷¹Ciriaca).

MOTHER OF DOMINGO L. PIGGANGAY.

MOTHER OF JOSE L. PIGGANGAY.

MARIA CONCEPCION LOGAN-LUMICAO

PARTNERED WITH CIRILO DANGUILAN LUMICAO. In 1903, C. Lumicao bought an Ifugao girl for ₱80. The girl does not care to return to her people. Along with this report, the Americans noted that C. Lumicao (and Maria, hypothetically) migrated to Angadanan, Isabela.

MOTHER OF DOMINGO L. LOGAN. Born Feb 2, 1906 and died around 2006. Domingo Logan opted to use "Logan" instead of "Lumicao" as his surname. He was believed to be a Philippine Scout, which led to him going abroad to the U.S. Army during World War II around the 1940s, then joined the 1st and 2nd Filipino Infantry Regiment. **Partner: Fe Mayor Sy.**

MOTHER OF FILOMENA L. LUMICAO. **Partner: Jose Maddela Panganiban, son of ¹²Flora.** (2 unknown children)

MOTHER OF FIDEL ALEJANDRO L. LUMICAO.

JOAQUINA LOGAN

In 1901 Joaquina Logan of Solanoⁱ purchased two Ifugao girls for P120. One of the girls was returned to her people in 1905, probably because of fear of prosecution, but the other remained with her at the time of the U.S. report in 1913.

PARTNER OF A CERTAIN BAQUIRAN.

MOTHER OF DELFIN.

ⁱ Uncertain if the U.S. report was referring to Joaquina, daughter of D. Jacinto Logan, or Joaquina, daughter of D. Miguel Logan.

AMBROCIO LOGANⁱⁱ

Born around 1875 and died on March 10, 1923. In January 1904, he was among the 45 people who were arrested by the Americans for colluding with Gen. Manuel Tomines, a member of the original Katipunan who was tasked to form *Nueva Katipunan* in Isabela. Ambrocio Logan, together with an American deserter Maurice Sibley, were emissaries sent by the Katipunan to authorize M. Tomines to organize forces. Their forces were tasked to go from Isabela to Ilocos Region and other parts to organize a new revolution against the United States. A. Logan conferred M. Tomines his star as a colonel and after which moved to Naguilian, Isabela to ascertain people's attitude towards the new Katipunan.

PARTNERED WITH ESPERANZA DUMELOD.

FATHER OF FELIPE D. LOGAN. Partner: Rosario Lumibao. 2 children:

MARILOU.

CHONA.

FATHER OF AZUCENA D. LOGAN. Partner: Armando L. Panganiban, grandchild of ¹²Flora. 2 children:

NENITA. Born around 1929. Partner: Horacio "Aciong" Bote.

VICENTE. Born around 1931. Partner: Fe Ramos.

FATHER OF AMADO D. LOGAN. Partner: Francisca Sagadraca. 1 child:

AMADO LOGAN, JR.

FATHER OF JACINTO D. LOGAN. Partner: Pacita Lumibao. 4 children:

AMBROCIO "BOBBY," JR. Born Oct 15, 1938 in Solano. Migrated to the United States around 1980s.

RAYMUNDO.

TERESITA.

AUXILIADORA. Born around 1934. Partner: Emilio Cabato Jr. Married in Quezon City, Metro Manila.

FATHER OF SACRIFICIA D. LOGAN.

FATHER OF NATIVIDAD POTENCIANA D. LOGAN. Born Sept 2, 1899.

Rev. Fr. MIGUEL LOGAN

(See next chapter)

ⁱⁱ Someone with the same name (Ambrosio) was found to have been born before 1830s before Don Jacinto Logan was born, who became a gobernadorcillo of Lumabang in 1839 and 1846 and also became a *teniente del barrio* of Lumabang in 1856. We have no knowledge about his descendants or his lineage except that he is the godfather of a certain Vicente.

Rev. Fr. Miguel Lumicao Logan

son of Don Jacinto Logan and Doña Potenciana Lumicao

176 Rev. Fr. Miguel Lumicao Logan	
Birth	circa 1882 in Solano, Nueva Vizcaya
Death	June 27, 1945 due to severe dehydration
Last known address	Solano, Nueva Vizcaya
Profession	Parish Priest of Iglesia Filipina Independiente
Partners/Children	Doña Teresa Sagabaen <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 4 children Martha Galamay <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1 child Unknown partner <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1 child

REV. FR. MIGUEL L. LOGAN was known for his love and good relationship with the people of Solano and his faith and dedication to the Iglesia Filipina Independiente.

His parents originally owned vast properties in Solano, Bintawan, Lactawan, Sitio Tabban, and nearby barrios. He donated the lot where the original Municipal Town Hall of Solano was erected. He also donated the lot where the present Iglesia Filipina Independiente church still stands, including the roadways in front and side of the said church which were later named Washington Street and Pata Street (now Danguilan St.) respectively.

He established the Iglesia Filipina Independiente in Solano, Nueva Vizcaya, with the church building built around 1902. He was believed to be a Katipunero before he became a priest for IFI, common for pioneering priests of the independent church back then after the peak of the Philippine Revolution. During this time, after Aguinaldo was captured in Isabela in 1901, some of Emilio Aguinaldo's remaining troops pushed on, stayed in their camp in Solano, and were welcomed with assistance and guidance from local Katipuneros and sympathizers. It may be that Fr. Miguel Logan was with ¹⁷⁵Ambrosio Logan before or during the formation of *Nueva Katipunan*, a new group formed by the original Katipuneros who refused to give up after Aguinaldo switched loyalty to the American flag.

Doña Teresa Borce Sagabaen

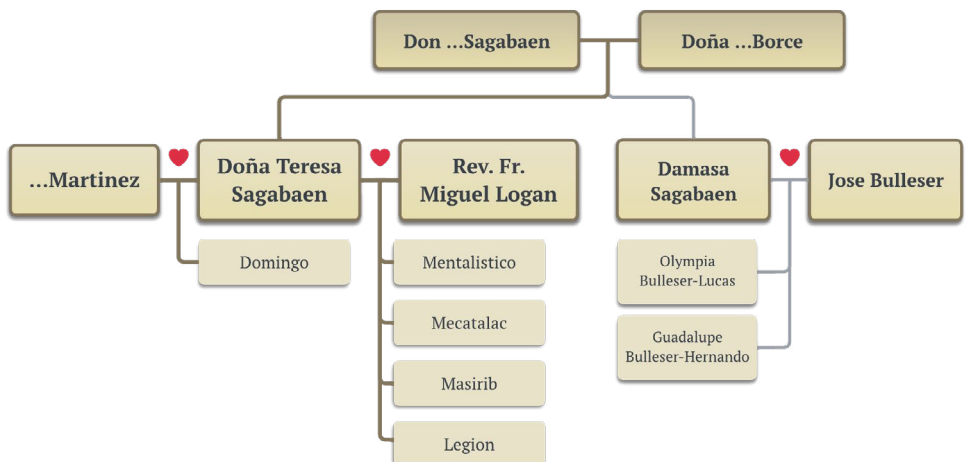
one of the partners of Rev. Fr. Miguel Logan

DOÑA TERESA SAGABAEN was the child of a certain Don Sagabaen and Doña Borce from Bacarra, Ilocos Norte.

She had one sister named Damasa Sagabaen who married Jose Bulleser and had two children: Olympia who married a Lucas, and Guadalupe who married a Hernando.

Doña Teresa Borce Sagabaen	
Birth	From Bacarra, Ilocos Norte
Death	Believed to have died due to cancer
Last known address	Solano, Nueva Vizcaya
Profession	Parishioner and house keeper
Partners/Children	...Martinez • 1 child Rev. Fr. Miguel Logan • 4 child

Doña Teresa Sagabaen was a widow of a certain Martinez from Solano, Nueva Vizcaya with whom she had a son named **Domingo Sagabaen Martinez**. After Martinez' death, Doña Teresa had a relationship with Rev. Fr. Miguel Logan who then fostered Domingo Martinez.



1761

Domingo Sagabaen Martinez

child of Doña Teresa Sagabaen, fostered by Rev. Fr. Miguel Logan

DOMINGO SAGABAEN MARTINEZ was the child of Doña Teresa Sagabaen from her first partner, an unknown man with a Martinez surname. Teresa Sagabaen became a widow early in her life when Mr. Martinez died. After knowing Rev. Fr. Miguel Logan and having a lifelong relationship with him, Miguel fostered Domingo and took responsibility for him.

He was the trusted caretaker of the fishponds of the Logans in Brgy. Roxas, Solano where the famous giant gurami was raised, a fish that was as large as regular pillows during the time.

He passed away at the age of 57 due to cancer of the larynx.

1761 Domingo Sagabaen Martinez	
Birth	May 8, 1908 in Solano, Nueva Vizcaya
Death	circa 1965 (age ~57) due to laryngeal cancer
Last known address	Solano, Nueva Vizcaya
Profession	Farmer
Religion	Iglesia Filipina Independiente
Partner/Children	None

1762

Mentalistico Sagabaen Logan

child of Rev. Fr. Miguel Logan & Doña Teresa Sagabaen

MENTALISTICO SAGABAEN LOGAN was the first child of Rev. Fr. Miguel Logan and Doña Teresa Sagabaen. He was kind and intelligent – traits that were shared among the children of Rev. Fr. Miguel. Before World War II, he was a simple high school graduate. He then continued his studies and took up a bookkeeping course in Ifugao Province until the war broke out. During his time, he became a top sales agent of “Singer” sewing machine. He raised cattle on a ranch passed down by his grandparents and raised crops like rice as an additional source of living.

He was a consistent civic leader in Tuao, Bagabag. In 1962, he was inducted as one of the officers of Tuao Barrio Council. He won the sentiments of many residents in the neighboring barrios and was encouraged to run for election in a Vice Mayor slot in the mid-1960s. Despite not being successful in the ballots, he continued his civic work. He is sports-minded, kind, and intelligent. He founded the Development Club and the then-4H Club, a civic organization for the elderly in Tuao. He was also a founder of the Tuao Community Public High School – the first and only barrio high school ever put up in Nueva Vizcaya during his time.

During his past time, he shoots dalag and giant Gurami that surfaced above the Solano fishpond or other bodies of water by positioning himself on top of a tree with his Winchester.22 cal. Rifle. He was a hard drinker and was addicted to cigarette smoking. He died later of lung cancer at the age of 54.

1762 Mentalistico Sagabaen Logan a.k.a. “Mentor”

Birth	May 11, 1916 in Solano, Nueva Vizcaya
Death	December 8, 1970 (age 54) due to Lung cancer
Last known address	Brgy. Tuao, Bagabag, Nueva Vizcaya (now Brgy. Tuao South)
Profession	Bookkeeper, farmer, cattle rancher, and public servant
Religion	Iglesia Filipina Independiente
Spouse/Children	Lorenza Mangasep Prudentino (Sept 5, 1923 – Mar 11, 2006) <ul style="list-style-type: none">• 13 children



Mentalistico Logan (fourth person from the left on the platform) on his oath-taking as one of the officers of Tuao Barrio Council in January 19, 1962.

Source: Napoleon P. Logan



Mentalistico Logan and his spouse, Lorenza Mangasep Prudentino

Source: Ramon P. Logan



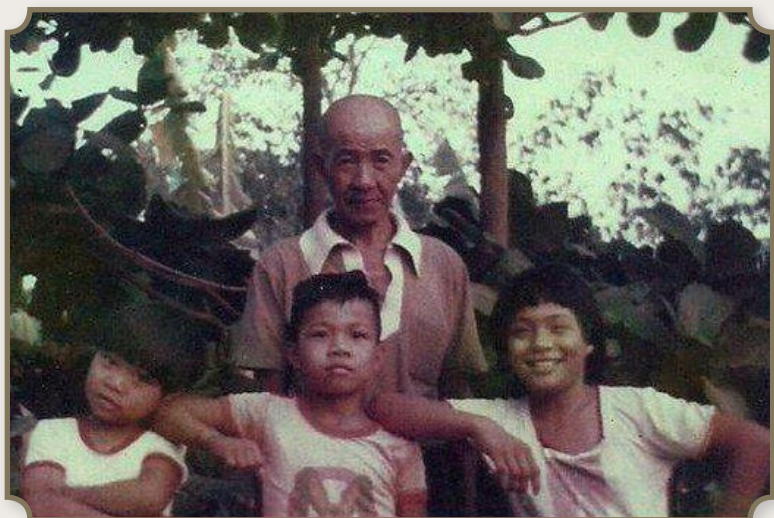
MECATALAC SAGABAEN LOGAN was the second child of Don Miguel and Doña Teresa. Like his brothers, he was raised by his parents to be a good and intelligent person. Growing up, Mecatalac became better known as “Talo” among his friends and relatives. When he came of age, he married Lucrecia Layao Palecpec and had 8 children.

When he was alive, Talu served as a warehouseman-liquidator at the now-defunct National Rice and Corn Corporation (NARIC). NARIC is a relief organization tasked to import rice free of taxes and was established by then-President Manuel L. Quezon.

Mecatalac’s most noble calling was being an elementary school teacher. He taught students at the Solano East Central School in Solano.

He died at the age of 72 after suffering from a stroke due to hypertension. His brother, Masirib, cut short his U.S. trip to be with him in his final adieu.

1763 Mecatalac Sagabaen Logan a.k.a. “Talo”	
Birth	March 11, 1919 in Solano, Nueva Vizcaya
Death	July 5, 1991 (age 72) due to hypertension
Last known address	Solano, Nueva Vizcaya
Profession	Elementary School Teacher
Religion	Iglesia Filipina Independiente
Spouse/ Children	Lucrecia Layao Palecpec (1931-1988) <ul style="list-style-type: none">• 8 children



Mecatalac S. Logan with his grandchildren Johnson, Oliver, and Rowena (left to right)

1764

Patricia Galamay Logan

child of Rev. Fr. Miguel Logan & Martha Galamay

PATRICIA GALAMAY LOGAN was the daughter of Rev. Fr. Miguel Logan with Martha Galamay. Out of Miguel's six children, she was the only woman – the rose among the thorns. She was more commonly known as “Ingga” among friends and family.

1764 Patricia Logan Batchine a.k.a. “Ingga”	
Birth	March 3, 1920 in Brgy. Pogonsino, Bagabag, Nueva Vizcaya
Death	March 1993 (age 73) due to old age
Last known address	Brgy. Pogonsino, Bagabag, Nueva Vizcaya
Profession	Homemaker, “Hilot”
Spouse/ Children	Liberato “Berato” Hermoso Batchine (Apr 3, 1913 – Dec 2001) • 1 child

At the age of 17, Patricia got married to Liberato Hermoso Batchine who lived in Brgy. Bascaran, Solano. In 1938, she gave birth to her only child, Florante “Mariano” Logan Batchine.

When Patricia was in her 40s, she suffered from glaucoma – the leading cause of irreversible blindness in the world. Despite this, she refused to be helpless and dependent and remained a steady source of comfort, love, and support for her family. She would tell fantasy stories to her grandchildren and their friends when they got home after school. She insisted on washing her clothes, and when she does, she does it well.

Gifted with healing hands, Ingga became known as the hilot in the neighborhood. Young and old, anyone with stomach discomfort would see her, uttering prayers while massaging them with coconut oil. Occasionally, she performed a ritual using grains of sweet rice. After her prayers, she would drop the grains of sweet rice into the water and call out the name of the sickened family member. To this day, her grandchildren believe that the rituals worked because they rarely had to go to the doctor, reserving medical visits for more serious conditions.

In the late 1980s, she tripped and fell, causing her to be bedridden. Since then, she hadn't been able to wash her own clothes anymore, but still made plenty of great memories with her grandchildren. She lived until the age of 73, when she passed peacefully in March 1993 due to natural causes.



Patricial "Ingga" Logan Batchine with her husband, Liberato (left) and granddaughter Elsa (middle) on Elsa's graduation.

1765

Masirib Sagabaen Logan

child of Rev. Fr. Miguel Logan & Doña Teresa Sagabaen

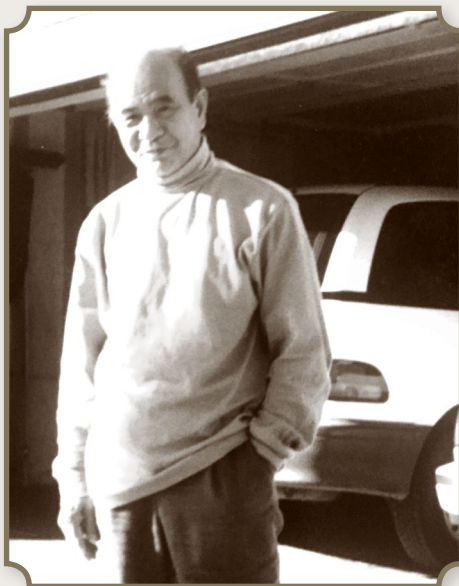
Masirib was an approachable and intelligent person. He is well-loved because of his simplicity and gentleness, with big ideas that could spark inspiration among his fellows. During World War II, Masirib fought alongside many young Filipino soldiers against the Japanese. It was an episode in his life that naturally had a huge impact on him, solidifying his love for the country even more. As a veteran, he was entitled to receive regular pension from the government, but he refused to be a recipient. According to him, he served out of his patriotism, not because he wanted to be paid.

1765 Masirib Sagabaen Logan a.k.a. "Sirib"	
Birth	June 19, 1921 in Solano, Nueva Vizcaya
Death	June 13, 1995 (age 73) due to stroke
Last known address	Solano, Nueva Vizcaya
Profession	Farmer and businessman
Spouse/ Children	Dominga Casculan (Jul 1, 1928 – Jan 1, 2010) <ul style="list-style-type: none">• 5 children

In the 1990s, he was able to visit America to live with his children and grandchildren for a few months. Getting to experience the first-world standard of living was also a milestone for him. Upon returning to Solano, he would tell many stories about his US travels – from posing with lifeguards to experiencing snow for the first time.

Masirib raised livestock in Amianan, in his fishpond in Brgy. Osmeña, Solano. He had an entrepreneurial mind and was not afraid to venture into business. He liked driving around town in his old owner-type jeep and would cook occasionally, which everyone loved. Masirib was not without vice. He used to play mahjong in the wee hours and had a hard time quitting cigarettes.

In his final days, Masirib was surrounded by people who loved him dearly. He had a serious stroke one night and was rushed to the hospital in Bayombong. He died due to diabetes complications on June 13, 1994, just a week shy of his 74th birthday.



Masirib S. Logan and his spouse, Dominga Casculan.



LEGION SAGABAEN LOGAN lived to see only 21 years of this world, but despite his short-lived life, he managed to leave a mark. He was a famous young boxer and won many local competitions in Solano, Nueva Vizcaya.

1766 Legion Sagabaen Logan	
Birth	November 11, 1923 in Solano, Nueva Vizcaya
Death	June 27, 1946 due to fatal gunshot
Last known address	Solano, Nueva Vizcaya
Profession	Boxer

His passing was a tragedy that brought great sadness to the family. He died due to a gunshot, which was suspected to have been fired by one of his close friends.

The Logans have a piece of lot in the Solano Public Cemetary. His grave is most remarkable because of its pyramid structure on top of Rev. Fr. Miguel and Doña Teresa’s grave.

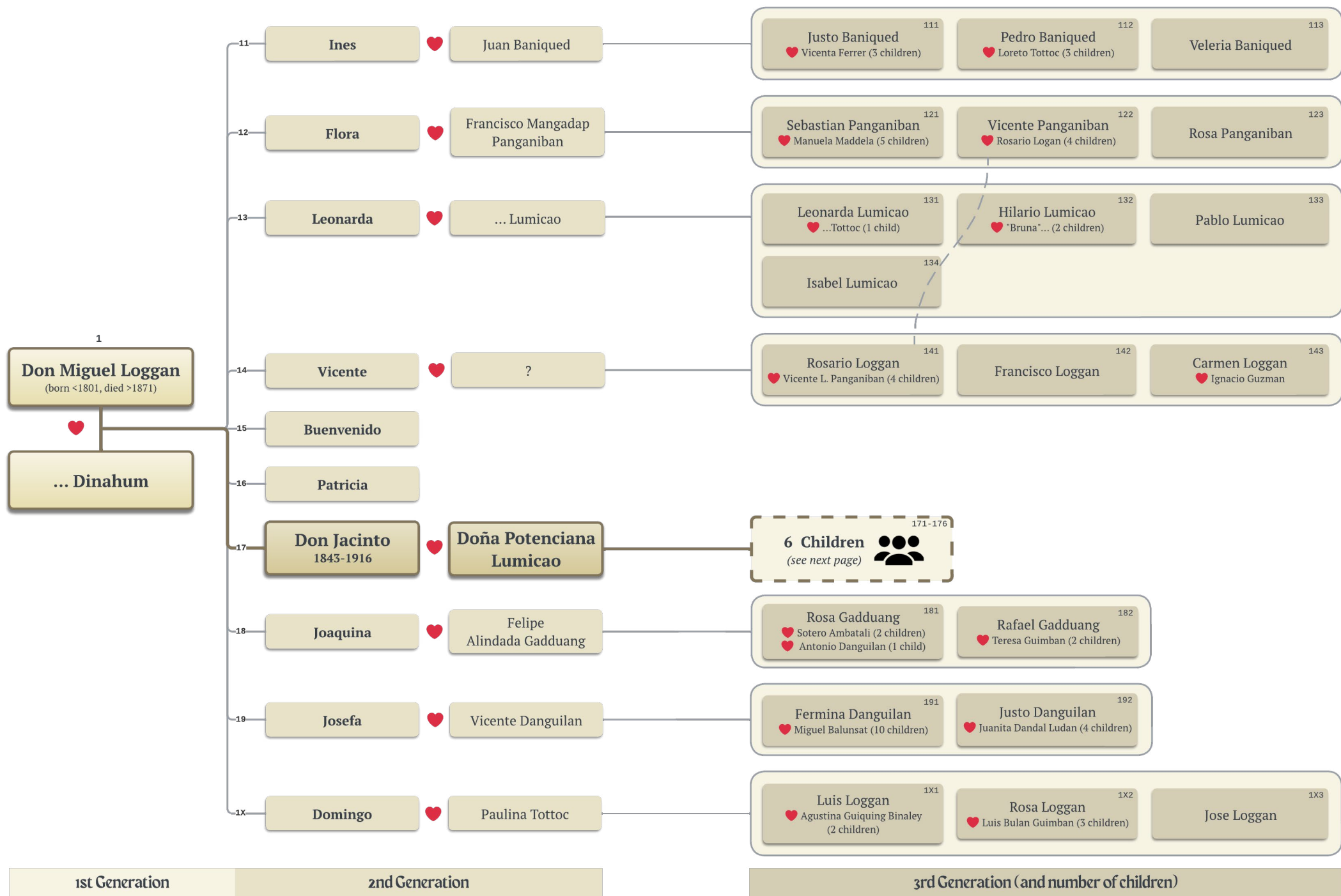
1767

Romulo Logan

child of Rev. Fr. Miguel Logan & Unknown

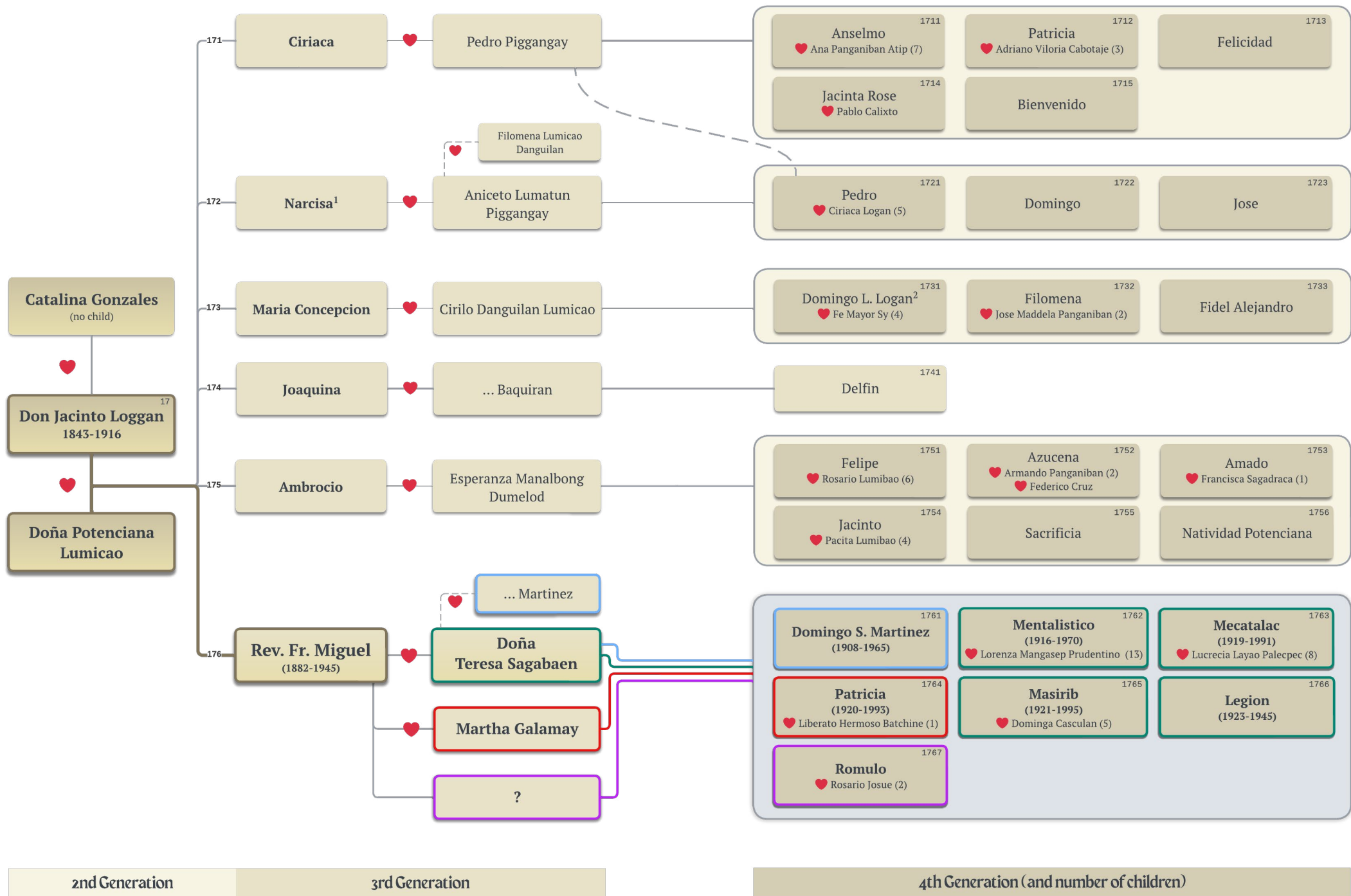
Very little information is known about **ROMULO LOGAN** other than him having experienced the same care from Rev. Fr. Miguel and especially with Doña Teresa. Most of his descendants migrated to the province of Isabela, while some went to other provinces and abroad.

ENCOUNTERS WITH HIS EARLY DESCENDANTS. There were many instances when his descendants were already in touch with the Logans in Nueva Vizcaya. Around 1950s, Romulo's children, ¹⁷⁶⁷¹Maring and ¹⁷⁶⁷²Ely, paid a visit to Mentalistico's home in Brgy. Tuao, Bagabag at the christening of some of Mentalistico's children. They bonded with Mentalistico's eldest children and had sleepovers. In one summer in the 1970s, Masirib Logan introduced one of Romulo's granddaughters, ¹⁷⁶⁷¹¹Maricar, to his children and nephews as their *niece*. To the surprise of the children, their niece is older than them.



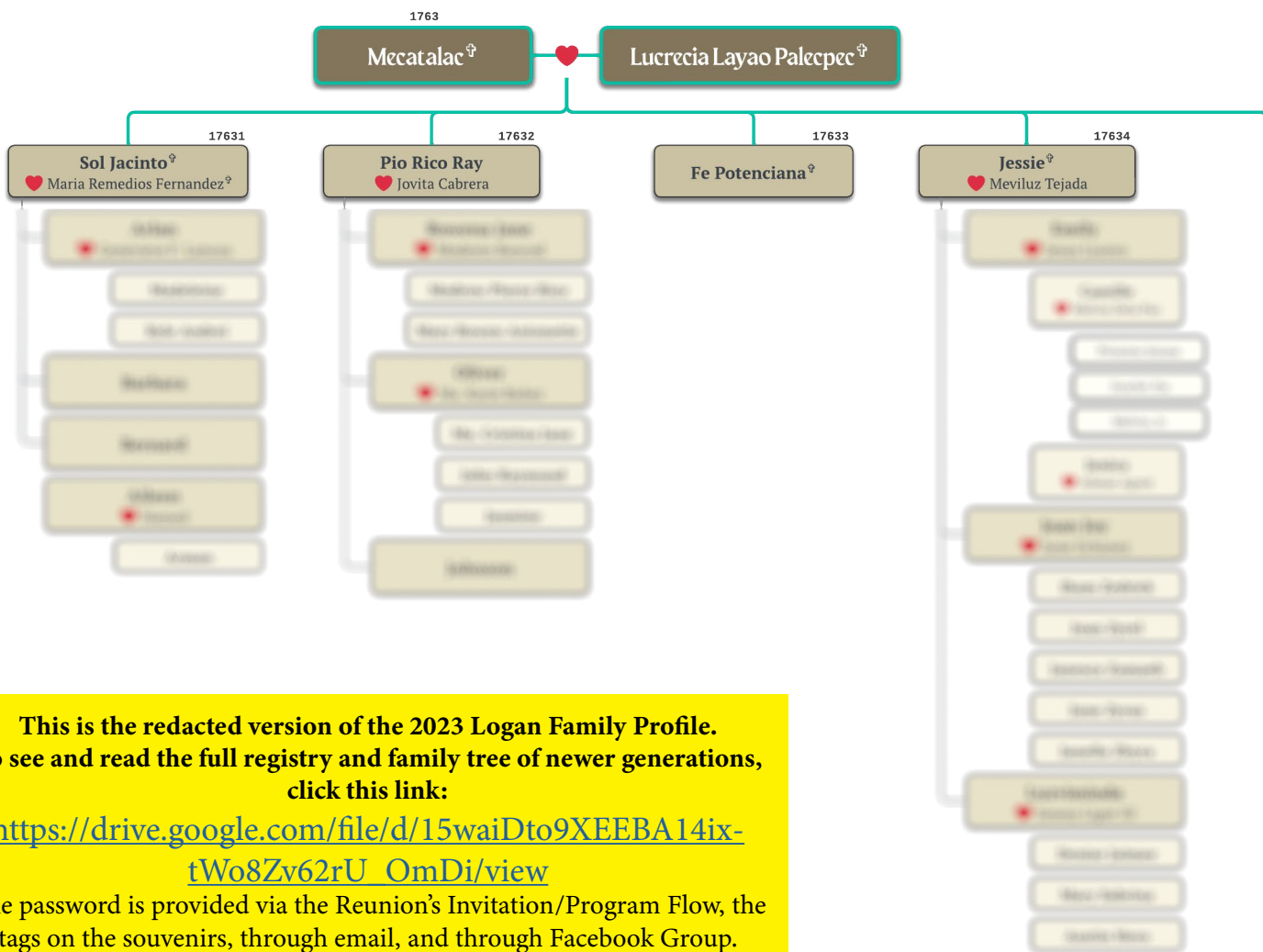
This chart is as good as historical records describe and what is left of them.
If you wish to improve and contribute, please email revmiguelloganmemorial@gmail.com

Key Legends: ❤️ Spouse/Partners



¹In other research, it is believed that Narcisa is one of Maria Concepcion's daughter.

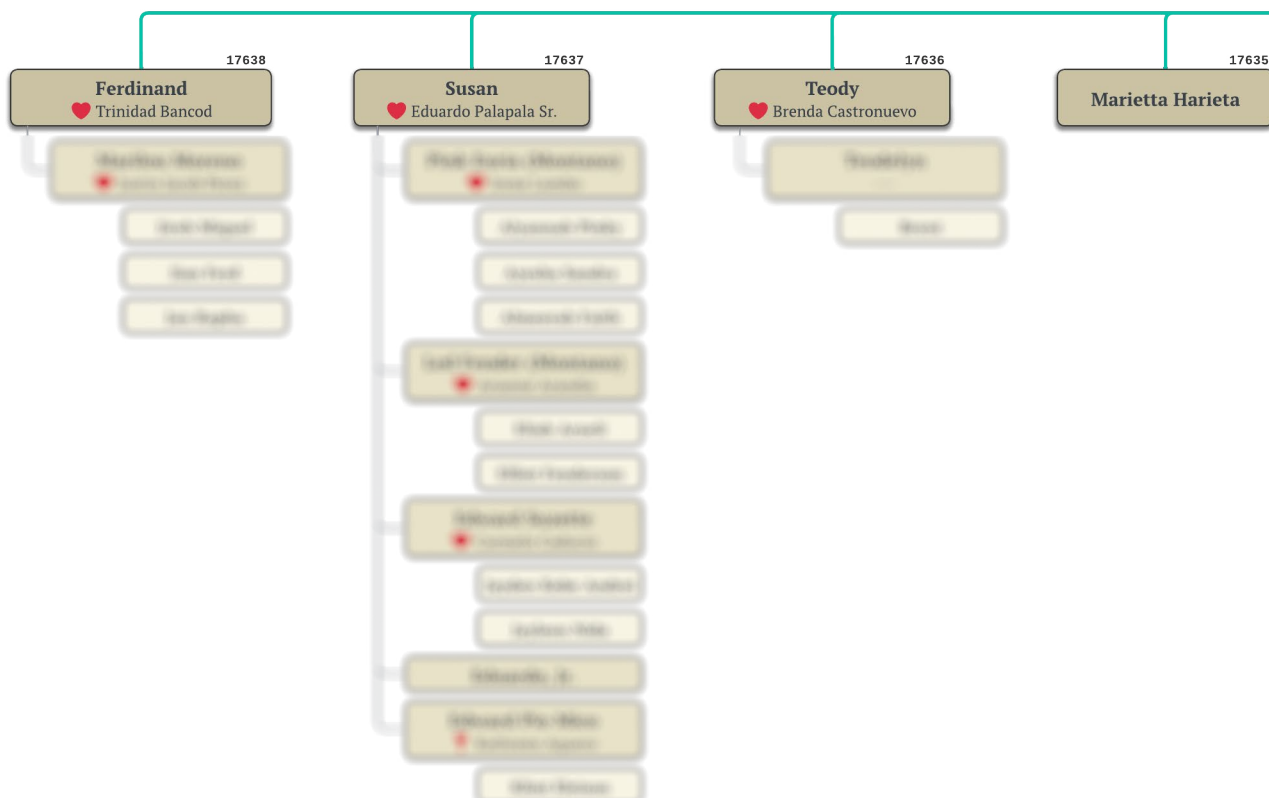
² Domingo, son of Maria and Cirilo, carried "Logan" as his surname despite his father's surname of Lumicao.

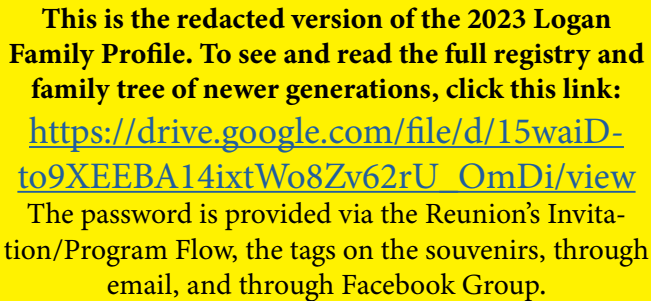


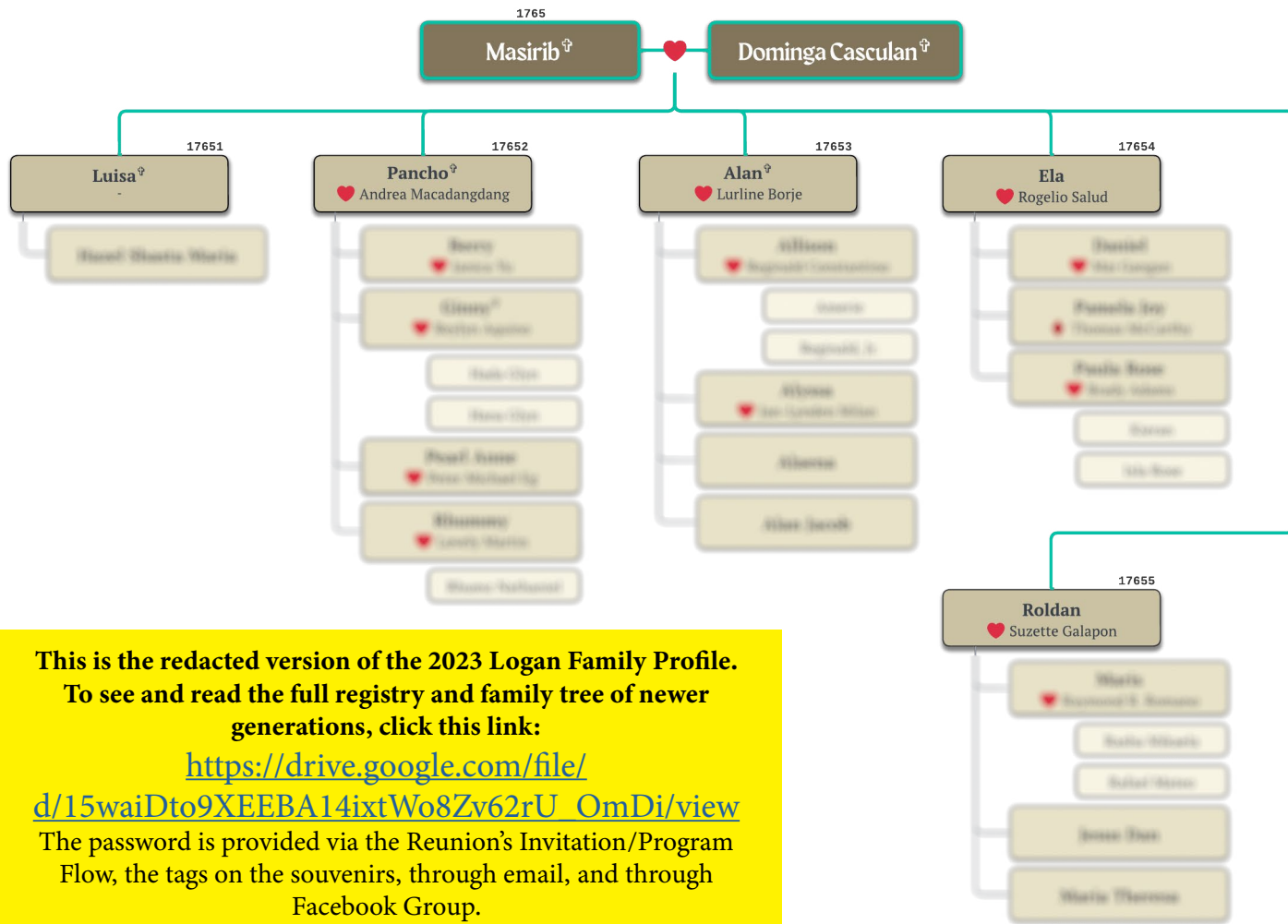
This is the redacted version of the 2023 Logan Family Profile.
To see and read the full registry and family tree of newer generations,
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1767

Romulo "Ukat" †

Rosario Josue †

17671

Maria †

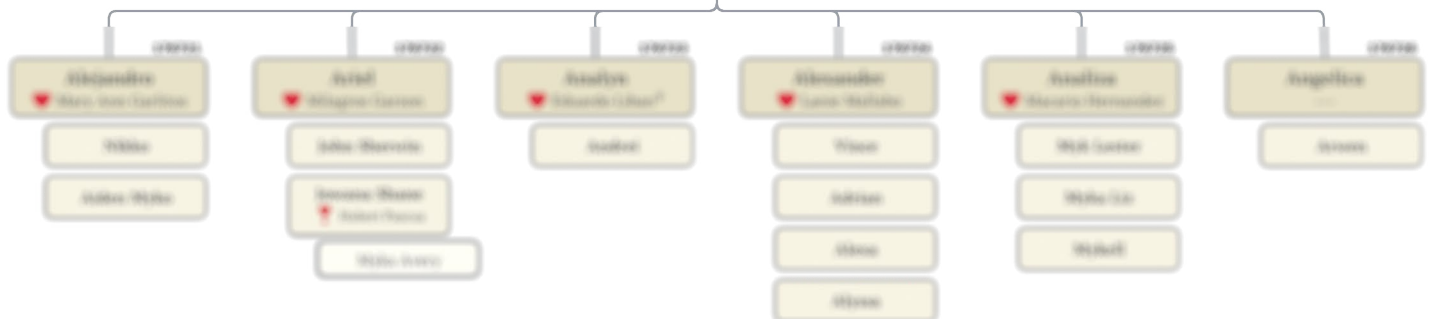
♥ Obedencio Salvia †



17672

Elias †

♥ Evelyn Ortiz †



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The password is provided via the Reunion's Invitation/Program Flow, the
tags on the souvenirs, through email, and through Facebook Group.



Descendants of

MENTALISTICO LOGAN 1762

*Also known as "Mentor"
May 11, 1916 to December 8, 1970
Tuao, Bagabag, Nueva Vizcaya

Spouse: Lorenza Mangasep-Prudentino
(Sept 5, 1923 to Mar 11, 2006)

Generations: Oldest Newest

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d/15waiDto9XEEBA14ixtWo8Zv62rU_OmDi/view](https://drive.google.com/file/d/15waiDto9XEEBA14ixtWo8Zv62rU_OmDi/view)

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tags on the souvenirs, through email, and through Facebook Group.



Descendants of

MECATALAC LOGAN ¹⁷⁶³

MECATALAC

Also known as "Talo"
March 11, 1919 to July 5, 1991
Solano, Nueva Vizcaya

MECATALAC

Spouse: Lucrecia Layao-Palecpec
(1931 to 1988)

MECATALAC

LOGAN

MECATALAC

LOGAN

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Descendants of

PATRICIA LOGAN-BATCHINE 1764

Also known as "Ingga"

March 3, 1920 to April 1991

Brgy. Pogonsino, Bagabag, Nueva Vizcaya

Spouse: Liberato "Berato" Hermoso-Bachine

(April 3, 1913 to December 2001)

Generations: Oldest Newest

This is the redacted version of the 2023 Logan Family Profile.
To see and read the full registry and family tree of newer generations,
click this link:

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d/15waiDto9XEEBA14ixtWo8Zv62rU_OmDi/view](https://drive.google.com/file/d/15waiDto9XEEBA14ixtWo8Zv62rU_OmDi/view)

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Descendants of

MASIRIB LOGAN ¹⁷⁶⁵

MASIRIB LOGAN

MASIRIB LOGAN

MASIRIB LOGAN

MASIRIB LOGAN

Also known as "Sirib"

June 19, 1921 to June 13, 1995
Solano, Nueva Vizcaya

Spouse: Dominga Casculan
(July 1, 1928 to January 1, 2010)

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d/15waiDto9XEEBA14ixtWo8Zv62rU_OmDi/view](https://drive.google.com/file/d/15waiDto9XEEBA14ixtWo8Zv62rU_OmDi/view)

The password is provided via the Reunion's Invitation/Program Flow, the
tags on the souvenirs, through email, and through Facebook Group.



Descendants of

ROMULO LOGAN ¹⁷⁶⁷
ROMULO LOGAN
ROMULO LOGAN
ROMULO LOGAN
ROMULO LOGAN

Also known as "Ukat"
Spouse: Rosario Josue

Some information were purposefully redacted to protect individual privacy.

Generations: Oldest Newest

(SP) - Spouse/Partner

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Lastly,

What is your story?

We have blank pages for you to write
and share your life story or the stories of your ancestors.

If you wish to share them, send them to:

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— 2023 —

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